SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE

United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT
(Length : Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

Country (ies): Ethiopia
Project Title: Inclusive Governance and Conflict Management Support for Ethiopia   **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):**

PBF project modality: ☒ IRF ☐ PRF	**If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** ☐ Country Trust Fund ☐ Regional Trust Fund **Name of Recipient Fund:**

List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):   **UNDP,**   **IOM,**   **UNWOMEN**   **List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:**   **Ministry of Peace,**   **Ministry Women Children and Youth Affairs**

Expected project commencement date[1]: 1 January 2019   **Project duration in months:[2] 18 months**   **Geographic zones for project implementation: National level; Somali, Oromia and SNNP Regions**

Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: ☐ Gender promotion initiative   ☐ Youth promotion initiative   ☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions   ☐ Cross-border or regional project

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):   **UNDP: $ 899,049.27**   **IOM: $ 1,317,321.71**   **UNWOMEN: $ 623,970.50**   Total: $ 2,840,341.48

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[1] Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.
[2] Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):
Project total budget:

PBF 1ˢᵗ tranche:	PBF 2ⁿᵈ tranche*:
UNDP: $ 539,429.56	UNDP: $ 359,619.71
IOM: $ 790,393.03	IOM: $ 526,928.69
UNWOMEN: $ 374,382.30	UNWOMEN: $ 249,588.20
Total: 1,704,204.89	Total: 1,136,136.59

Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:

The project capitalizes on recent openings at the highest political level to kick-start a national process on the inclusive development of peacebuilding strategy, while attending to regional peacebuilding challenges resulting from internal displacement.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:

Federal and Pastoralist Development Affairs
Prime Minister's Office
Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
Ministry of Peace
Somali Regional Administartion
Gedeo Zonal Administration
West Gujji Zonal Administration
Life and Peace Institute
Peace and Development Centre

Project Gender Marker score: _2_ [3]
Specify % and $ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: _37% equal to $ 767,654.93

Project Risk Marker score: __1__ [4]

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project *(select ONLY one)*: _2.3____ [5]

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[3] **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective
Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective
Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

[4] **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

[5] **PBF Focus Areas** are:
(1.1) SSR; (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;
(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3)

If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes: Pillar 1: Disaster Risk Management Pillar 5: Equality and Empowerment If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes: SDG5, SDG 16	
Type of submission: ☒ **New project** ☐ **Project amendment**	**If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:** **Extension of duration:** ☐ Additional duration in months: **Change of project outcome/ scope:** ☐ **Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:** ☐ **Additional PBF budget:** ☐ Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX **Brief justification for amendment:**

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

Recipient Organization(s)[6]	Representative of National Authorities
███████████████	Name of Government Counterpart Signature ███████ Title Date & Seal Minister
Date & Seal 27/11/18	
Name ███████ Signature IOM Date &	███████
Name of Representative Signature UNWOMEN Date & Seal	
███████	**Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)**
Name of Representative Aeneas C. Chuma Signature Title UNRC/HC/UNDP RR Date & Seal 26/11/2018	Oscar Fernandez-Tara███████ Signature Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office Date & Seal 10 December 2018

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[6] Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

a) A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age- sensitive.

The years 2016 and 2017 marked a major shake-up in Ethiopia's governance landscape, starting with mass protests which erupted in the country in 2016, led by opposition groups and youths, demanding social and political reforms including an end tohuman rights abuses and politicalmarginalizationof opposition groups. The protests also included renewed challenges by the country's largest regional states, Oromia and Amhara,to the federal government and the existing federal arrangements, demanding more devolution, greater say for regions (or, more specifically, regional parties) in federal affairs and increased democratization. The protests were at first met with security force crack-downs and the shrinking of the democratic space, including declarations of two states of emergency, and deaths of hundreds of protesters and arrests of thousands more. Yet over 2017 and 2018, the protests gradually led to a series of significant changes in the country.

First of all, in January 2017 the Government embarked on a process of national dialogue between political parties, including a discussion between the Ethiopian People and Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) and 22 other political parties. This internal dialogue has led to a series of political openings and a number of reforms including the release of opposition political party leaders, changes to the electoral model and a rebalancing of power between the federal and regional governments.

These reforms have further accelerated following the appointment of a new Prime Minister in April 2018, Dr.Abiy Ahmed. This year has seen the following significant openings/reforms:

- May – freeing of thousands of political detainees
- 5 June – lifting of state of emergency two months early
- 5 June – accepting a border ruling giving disputed territory to Eritrea
- 9 July - alongside the Eritrean president, Ethiopia declares the end of war between the two countries
- 11 September - reopening land border with Eritrea
- 12 October – Cabinet is downsized and a new Ministry for Peace is established with a mandate for peacebuilding and conflict management
- 16 October - appointing women to half of ministerial posts
- 25 October – Ethiopian Parliament appoints first female President

At the same time, high on the government's agenda are plans for dialogue and reconciliation in the country. While the details of this approach are yet to be fully fleshed out, it is clear that

both areas will necessitate UN's support as the UN has been approached to provide support to the government in this regard.

As a starting step, the Government recognizes the importance of institutionalizing and strengthening conflict management and having a more coherent overarching peacebuilding vision for the country, which includes the voices of different communities and the marginalized groups, especially those of youth and women. Amongst the challenges which currently hamper effective Government responses to the peacebuilding and inclusive governance issues are:

- Weak early warning and response mechanisms at federal and regional levels, with little local capacity for conflict mitigation or guiding policy frameworks;
- Lack of Inter-Regional conflict prevention or dialogue structures to addresses border or other long term conflict factors;
- Lack of initiatives to mainstream gender- and youth-sensitive approaches in national development planning and specifically peacebuilding and dialogue initiatives
- Limited initiatives in peacebuilding and conflict prevention, particularly those related to competition over such natural resources as pasture and water among pastoral and agro-pastoral communities;
- Lack of national guiding framework on prevention and resolution of internal displacement addressing long-term, sustainable and durable solutions needs and rights of IDPs in Ethiopia;
- Lack of an effective national human rights protection mechanism (both at the federal and regional levels) capable of: handling citizens' grievances (including concerns of the most vulnerable).

Youth have been particularly vocal on the need to give them more space in the country's governance and socio-economic matters and to protect their human rights and so have participated in large numbers in the 2016 and 2017 protests calling for reforms. Indeed, buoyed by the impressive economic growth of the past 20 years, youth have developed expectations to share the gains of the development and a sense of entitlement. Nevertheless, these were left largely unsatisfied despite a small decrease in the overall unemployment rate from 18% in 2011 to 16.8% in 2015. At the same time, few youth have been given formal positions in the country's political institutions. Predictably, young females report more severe challenges than their male counterparts when it comes to opportunities to participate in political decision-making as well as access to education and economic activities.[7] Women are frequently excluded from decision making and peacebuilding, mainly because of gender inequality, traditional gender roles, and the lack of knowledge and necessary skills to implement gender mainstreaming in most national initiatives. There are also variances between gender and region when it comes to youth employment, with young women are more than twice as likely to be unemployed as young men. This is also the case when it comes to conflict resolution and peace building, as the contributions of women are often ignored and women are underrepresented in formal peace processes. On top of that, the lack of knowledge and necessary skills to mainstream gender components in most national reform initiatives reinforce marginalization of women. At the same time, the recent reforms which saw half of the Cabinet and the position of the country's President taken by women is a key step forward and presents an unprecedented opportunity to build on these reforms and create more space for women.

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[7] World Economic Forum: Global Gender Gap Report 2017

Following the government's strategy to involve youth in decision-making processes, state agencies and ministries have been encouraged to invite female and male representatives of youth federations during the approval of youth-related policies. However, there are many barriers that hinder youth's active participation in economic, political and social spheres, including: persistent gender inequality, traditional gender roles, youth unemployment and under-employment, a lack of youth focused spaces and activities, and the lack of knowledge and necessary skills to implement gender mainstreaming initiatives in most national initiatives. While considerable strides have been made in education recently, with the number of universities increasing from 3 to in 1991 to 44 today, the quality of these institutions has not been uniform. Additionally, much of the economic growth in Ethiopia is in low skilled areas. As a result, Ethiopia has not yet been able to capitalize on its youth dividend.

Another major challenge for the country is to find a way to manage its frequent regional conflicts, often caused by disputes over use of land and natural resources between different ethnic groups (especially between pastoralists and agriculturalists), and exacerbated by climate change effects, problematic inter-regional relations and lack of effective conflict management systems to address these issues. While there has been a recent lull in the violence along the Oromia and Somali regional border, there has been a continued trend of increased ethnic clashes and targeted attacks in other places.

As a result of the regional clashes, the number of conflict-induced internally displaced persons (IDPs) has increased significantly, standing at 2.7 million according to the latest IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM report. Conflict is the primary driver of internal displacement now that the conflict-induced IDPs account for approximately 66% of the total IDP population in Ethiopia. In turn, internal displacement increasingly serves as a cause of conflicts in itself. As IDP caseloads caused by conflicts are more prone to protraction than those induced by natural hazards (with the duration of displacement ranging from six to eleven years in the country), conflict-induced IDPs also put considerable strain on host communities oftentimes already with limited capacity to provide existing populations with basic services and insufficient resources. Consequently, tensions between host communities and IDPs have significantly risen, which becomes another major source of communal disputes in rural peripheries of Ethiopia. Under these circumstances, the need for the achievement of durable solutions for IDPs is crucial.

A large proportion of IDPs are currently living intermingled with other communities whom they had never met or known before. Given the heightened awareness of ethnic identity and the growing sense of territoriality, questions regarding on what conditions and for how long receiving/hosting communities will tolerate the new arrivals, is crucial. Due to their intractable nature, inter-regional disputes tend to make the resolution of conflicts and the internal displacement in these clusters more challenging than displacements associated with other types of disasters. With the displacement often becoming protracted in these clusters therefore, the resolution of internal displacement requires dialogue at the community level as well as broader political engagement on peacebuilding at a regional level, as short-term humanitarian responses to internal displacement are generally inadequate in addressing those needs for the achievement of durable solutions.

In recognition of this and the needs for assistance for capacity building, this project aims to assist the Ministry of Peace in enhancing the state capacity to facilitate community dialogue on peace, strengthening national, regional and inter-regional cooperation. This will contribute to progressively resolve internal displacement through facilitating a conducive environment

such as reconciliation among conflicting communities allowing voluntary return to place of origin; building absorption capacity and social cohesion among IDPs and host communities facilitating prospects for local integration; and/or exploring the viability and willingness of IDPs relocation to other places.

In consultation with the former Ministry of Federal and Pastoral Development Affairs (MoFPDA) and now the newly constituted Ministry of Peace, two conflict clusters (Somali-Oromia and Oromia-SNNPR) have been singled out as the biggest threats/ priority areas for peacebuilding interventions are administrative borders of considerable lengths between regional states. There are several reasons why these two border areas became the geographical focus of the proposed projects. Firstly, these two border areas host the largest numbers of IDP caseloads in Ethiopia. Secondly, even though conflictual relationships between regional states frequently cause conflicts in these clusters, no systematic inter-regional cooperation to resolve existing contentious issues exists. Thirdly, Somali, Oromia and SNNPR represent the highest proportion of pastoralist communities characterized by seasonal mobility and that mobility is often involve trespassing, competition over resources leading to clashes. The hope is that increasing dialogue and systemic capacities for conflict resolution in these two clusters will create lessons and an enabling environment to increase this support to other regions which experience similar issues.

(a) Oromia-Somali cluster

The boundary between Oromia and Ethiopian Somali Regional State (ESRS) has been contested since the introduction of the federal structures in 1991/2. Proclamation No. 7/ 1992, which established National/Regional Self Governments and set the foundation for what later became the constituent units of Ethiopia, only provided a rough definition of the border. In 2004, the Federal government decided to settle the border issue via a referendum. In the vote, the some 80% of kebeles/localities chose to join Oromia. However, the demarcation was never carried out and as a result the border issues festered until 2016 when the federal government at the behest of Oromia began the demarcation process. Somali population and the ESRS government was left with the feeling that a demarcation of the boundary would leave them not only without kebeles they had claimed but also without access to vital water courses and pastures and has tried to halt the process and secure these contested spaces by force. Since the aftermath of the regional border demarcation, the two regional states have contested over the administrative status of 430 kebeles.

The level of controversy has gradually increased over the past two decades in the view of heightened politicization of ethnic identity across the country and the situation where a lot of clans residing near Oromia-Somali borders have mixed identity. As a result of conflictual claims over land and resource territories between the two regional states, continuous fragmentation of administrative zones and localized violence have taken place. At the peak of such inter-regional tensions, the two regional states violently clashed into each other twice in the year 2017, dramatically contributing to the generation of around one million conflict-induced IDP caseloads by December 2017.

According to a 2017 IDP intention survey in the Somali Region, approximately 91% of the respondents chose local integration, yet 65% of them reported that they did not necessarily feel welcome by host communities and local authorities. According to the survey, this was due to an absolute lack of sense of security and confidence in place of origin and a relatively better sense of safety in current displacement sites at least for the time being. Thus, support for cohesion and conflict management is of primary importance.

(b) Oromia-SNNRP cluster

At the time of writing, registered IDP figures in Gedeo (SNNPR) and West Guji (Oromia) zones have reached nearly one million people living in about 100 sites. The conflict which started in March 2018 revolves around administrative boundaries and the fear (in this case, rumor) of an impending referendum. The violence initially erupted in mid-April 2018 along the borders of the two zones, with a second wave of violence between the Gedeo and Guji communities starting in Kercha woreda of West Guji zone in June and later spreading to other woredas. The conflict has taken the form of targeted ethnic attacks by Guji on Gedeo living in West Guji and retaliatory attacks in Gedeo on Guji inhabitants. Mass displacement of Gedeo who had lived for generations in West Guji and targeted ethnic killings have become the norm with both communities retreating to the relative security of their 'home' regions. Those left behind, in particular, the Gedeo trapped in collective sites in West Guji, live in sub-standard conditions under the constant fear of attack. As a result, they are unable to leave the squalid sites they have sought protection in, even to fulfil their most basic needs.

b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks,** how it ensures **national ownership** and how the project complements/ builds on any other relevant interventions in this sector/area, including any lessons from previous PBF support.

Under the overarching goal of improving the level of inclusiveness in governance and the conflict management system through the support for state and community actors; the project is aligned with the existing governmental and UN strategic frameworks pertinent to peace and security. The proposed project promotes various goals outlined by the new PM foremost among them the need to strengthen public participation through the development of the democratic system. While the path of the reforms and the process to implement them is under development a raft of proclamations including promising announcements to open up political space, free political dissidents and privatize a number of para-statals have signaled that the new PM is determined to change the course of Ethiopian politics. In addition to renewed commitments to respect human rights, Ethiopia also signaled it was ready to lift terror labels from three rebel groups including, the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF), the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) and Ginbot 7. The decision served to encourage greater political dialogue and to pave the way for rebel movements to join peaceful political processes.

With regards to conflict management, the government's development blue print known as GTP II recognizes the importance of customary conflict resolution mechanisms in particular and pledged its support for these community institutions as a strategic direction of the justice sector in the plan. The GoE emphasized the inclusion of youth and women in the national development process as a key cross-cutting issue throughout the implementation of the development plan.

In addition, the proposed project is in accordance with UN strategic frameworks pertinent to sustainable development and peace and security. Firstly, the project will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Secondly, the proposed project abides by decisions made by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolutions 1325 (2000) and 2250 (2015) that respectively stressed the significance of the inclusion of women and youth in peacebuilding initiatives. Lastly, the proposed project corresponds to the recent UN efforts to develop peace-displacement linkage in the context of the humanitarian-

development nexus represented by key documents such as the New Way of Working (NWOW) and more importantly the UNDAF pillars Pillar 1: Disaster Risk Management and 5: Equality and Empowerment.

This proposal aims to take advantage of this political window of opportunity and to capitalize on the positive changes and help ensure women's and youth's participation in political decisions, reconciliation and conflict management. The proposal was developed in close collaboration with the government of Ethiopia- represented by the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Pastoral Development, the new Ministry of Peace the government wings with the mandate for conflict management and dialogue, which is also a key partner of the UN in country. The regional governments in Oromia, SNNPR and the Somali region were also consulted. Additionally, the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs was involved in the design and will be a key partner in the implementation of the project.

The project builds on UNDP Governance and Democratic Participation Project (GDPP), a five-year, multi-stakeholder program. The main objective of the programme is to support Ethiopia's sustained efforts towards enhancing institutional capacities and frameworks for strengthening good governance and deepening democratic participation, in line with the Constitution and International Human Rights Conventions ratified. The project also builds on work on governance, gender and durable solutions already being undertaken by UNDP, IOM and UNWOMEN.
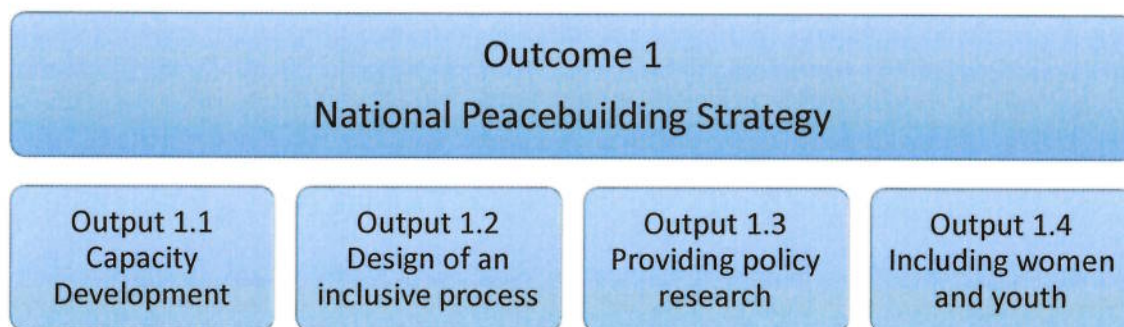
The UN is well positioned to undertake this project due to its position as a trusted partner both at federal and regional level. Additionally, the government has reached out to the UN to support not only with conflict management, but also peace and reconciliation and a strategy for peaceful coexistence- all of which are elements covered in this proposal.

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

a) A brief description of the project content – in a nutshell, what results is the project trying to achieve, and how does it aim to address the conflict analysis factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).

Despite a notable political will by the GoE to address root causes of conflict, the government is in the early stages of peacebuilding architecture or strategy and many questions remain. Peacebuilding activities are often initiated following conflict management processes as a reaction to conflict incidents which are not strategic, and quite often legalistic and security-oriented. The absence of a national peacebuilding strategy has been a major gap in the country making it difficult to facilitate constructive engagement, genuine reconciliation, conflict prevention and management. As such, this project aims to take advantage of and support these early processes and help the Government by supporting it to have more research and evidence and an inclusive process to further its reforms and also by specifically focusing on two urgent conflict clusters where immediate interventions for peace are proposed. The project is cognizant of not being unrealistically ambitious or moving before the Government is able to make its decisions. As such, it does not purport to address all the peacebuilding needs but to commence the process of UN support to this urgent priority, hopefully unblocking the immediate challenges and opening up more space for continued and expanded support.

As such, it is proposed that the project operates at two levels. Outcome 1 will focus on national level policy development, which is the first step towards resolving the key conflict factors and ensuring national ownership of the peacebuilding priorities. At the same time, Outcome 2 will reduce regional and local level conflict, focusing but not limited to peacebuilding challenges arising from displacement-related conflicts, as the most immediate conflict factor. The link between two outcomes is established in both directions: The project will contribute to regularizing MOP's role in facilitating inter-regional dialogue as one of the main interventions under Outcome 2. At the same time, lessons and best practices from practical conflict resolution activities under Outcome 2 will feed into policy-making at the national level.

Outcome 1
National Peacebuilding Strategy

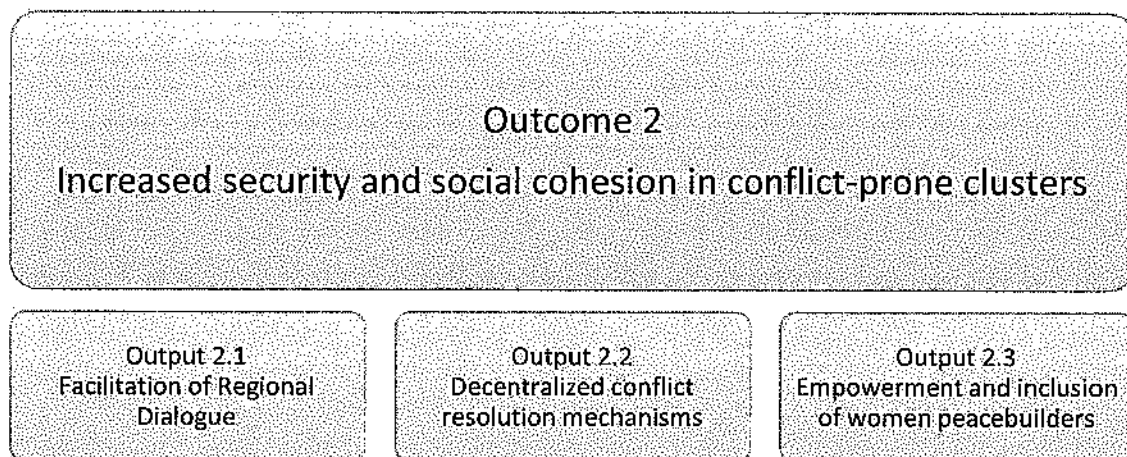| Output 1.1 Capacity Development	Output 1.2 Design of an inclusive process	Output 1.3 Providing policy research	Output 1.4 Including women and youth

Under Outcome 1, the project will support the GoE in the development of this strategy that could strengthen facilitation of peace processes at all levels through the engagement of a broad set of stakeholders: members of parliament, government bodies, civil society organizations, political parties, religious and traditional leaders etc.

Four outputs will feed into the development of the National Peacebuilding Strategy:
- o a number of capacity development exercises to enable key national stakeholders to lead on the development of the strategy,
- o support to the design and accompaniment of a participatory and inclusive process of strategy development, which will allow for input from
- o practical policy research to create a solid evidence base and
- o the inclusion of marginalized voices, such as from women and youth.

UNDP was asked by the former MoFPDA to support with a peacebuilding and reconciliation strategy in mid-2018. Support to a comprehensive strategy for peacebuilding has long been an initiative UNDP hoped the government would embark on more systematically and with the launch of the Ministry of Peace, a number of disparate threads around peacebuilding have been consolidate and an official request for technical support lodged with UNDP. The Strategy will map in a holistic fashion the main peacebuilding challenges the country is currently facing (including but not limited to conflicts resulting from displacement, ethnic and religious tensions, border conflicts etc.), while designing appropriate mechanisms for early warning, response and conflict resolution. The idea is that by having an inclusive process of strategy development, which benefits from research and conflict analysis as well as technical support from the UN and international lessons, the Government will have a cohesive vision for peacebuilding for the country, helping it to become more pro-active and effective in addressing the root causes of conflict in the country in a way which is inclusive of all the population, especially the marginalized groups. Moreover, the idea is that by focusing initially on participation of women and youth and IDPs, the project will help to foster and cement a more participatory process more broadly, inclusive of different ethnic groups and societal groups.

Outcome 2
Increased security and social cohesion in conflict-prone clusters

Output 2.1 Facilitation of Regional Dialogue	Output 2.2 Decentralized conflict resolution mechanisms	Output 2.3 Empowerment and inclusion of women peacebuilders

Outcome 2 will focus on increasing security and social cohesion in the most urgent conflict-prone clusters through enhanced capacity and responsiveness of state actors and other stakeholders to needs and grievances of conflict-affected populations, including but not limited to IDPs and host-communities. Key to this is designing conflict mitigation interventions that bring together IDPs and host communities to engage in dialogue around inter-regional conflict resolution and the empowerment of women peacebuilders. The project will seek to increase perceptions of security by addressing IDP calls for joint IDP-host community mechanisms for conflict management and confidence building across communities. The later will be measure with periodic qualitative and quantitive data extracted from focus group discussions, the frequency and format of which will be decided with by the partners and government at the initiation stage of the project.

The project is the first peacebuilding intervention proposed in the selected conflict-prone clusters engaging both IDPs and their host communities, linking it with the required expansion of basic social services and livelihood assistance, which will lead to the formulation of national peacebuilding strategy. UN will build this program upon previous community stabilization activities for conflict-affected communities that took place in and around the targeted areas, such as IOM's ongoing humanitarian and development assistance to populations displaced by conflicts in West Guji-Gedeo and Oromia-Somali border areas. Additionally, the proposed intervention will contribute to reducing chances of violence at a community level, as well as developing government and community capacity to resolve conflicts and address sources of grievances through more inclusive and effective mechanisms

The project also builds on UNDP's upcoming multiyear integrated programme entitled "Stabilization & Recovery Support for Communities Affected by Gedeo-West Guji Displacement", which is expected to benefit over 25,000 households. This project aims at supporting the returning IDPs and host communities. The goal is to ensure the humanitarian needs are met, but to also contribute in the rebuilding of lives and livelihoods. While providing immediate support to early recovery efforts in the affected areas, the project is designed to lay the foundations for long-term recovery, resilience and sustainable development. With the initial funding from Government of Denmark this project seeks to commence implementation in December 2018 in four heavily affected woredas (Yirgachefe and Gedeb in Gedeo zone and Kercha and Gelana in West Guji Zone). To ensure sustainably this PBF submission will aso work with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) at national level while the Oromia Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission and SNNPR Disaster

Prevention Food Security Coordination Office will be the regional level implementing partners in addition to others.

In Oromia region, under its Women's Leadership and Political Participation program, UN Women plans to expand on its women leader's capacity building support initiatives that started in other target regions such as Amhara. Accordingly, UN Women has a plan to collaborate with Oromia Bureau of Women, Children and Youth Affairs and selected universities in the region in setting up a transformative leadership for gender equality training program to ensure the existence of continuous backstop for women leaders in the region.

Currently, under its Ending Violence against Women and Girls program (EVAWG) program UN Women plans to collaborate with Somali region Bureau of Women, Children and Youth Affairs in undertaking an assessment as to the challenges for revising the regions family code and organize consecutive policy dialogue forums and capacity building activities targeting religious leaders and the justice sector. This is with a view to lobby and influence the revision of the regional family code.

Output 2.1 will focus on supporting regional dialogue mechanisms, well placed to mitigate conflict in the Oromia-Somali case, whereas Output 2.2 will choose a different approach through strengthening decentralized, community conflict resolution mechanisms more appropriate in the Gedeo-Guji case. Output 2.3 will ensure that gender considerations are mainstreamed throughout the process as well as providing targeted support to women peacebuilders at the community level. A red thread that links the outputs under Outcome 2 is their emphasis on strengthening state and community actors' capacity at all levels to successfully resolve and mitigate conflicts in their respective areas of influence.

   b) **Project result framework**, outlining all project results, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). Use **Annex B**; no need to provide additional narrative here.

Please see Annex B.

   c) Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'** – i.e. how do you expect these interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. Specify if any of these interventions are particularly risky.

At the national level the project chooses to focus on the adoption of a National Peacebuilding Strategy which represents an ambitious normative change in the current political context. The project will support this by ensuring adequate technical support to key national stakeholders to lead a national process ensuring full ownership. The project will also support the participation of diverse voices in an inclusive and participatory fashion. Newly commissioned policy research will fill critical gaps as the evidence base regarding a variety of religious and ethnic conflicts remains thin. The creation of this evidence base will, however, only allow for better policy-making if links between research institutions and policy makers can be successfully established as part of the project.

At the regional/community level, the project is cognizant of the fact that these conflicts have been complex, long and rather intractable and so a one-size fits all approach will not work. As such, the project envisages at least two types of interventions, one favoring inter-regional dialogue, while the other takes a more decentralized and localized approach of conflict resolution with a focus on strengthening existing mechanisms, such as community-level

dialogue and conflict resolution mechanisms. Both approaches foresee specific activities focusing on women empowerment and gender equality.

    d) **Project implementation strategy** – explain how the project will undertake the activities to ensure most effective and efficient achievement of results, including justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, timing among various activities, coherence between results and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive).

Geographic targeting
The activities under Outcome 1 focus on the national level, but foresee substantive contributions based on a bottom-up approach elevating voices of – including but not limited to – women and youth from the local to the national level.

Under the second outcome, the project will target conflict-prone woredas in the two identified regional clusters ((i) borders between Oromia and the Somali Regional State and (ii) between Oromia and SNNPR) as primary foci of peacebuilding interventions, as identified in consultation with the former MPFPDA and the MOP. The project will specifically target communities where conflict-induced IDPs and host communities have co-existed for a protracted duration and which are identified through IOM's DTM programme, which covers internal displacements throughout the country whether in spontaneous site, collective center, scattered settlement, mixed with host communities or in transit sites.

Implementing Partners
At the national level, the project will operate on the basis of signed formal partnership agreements between the participating UN agencies and the Ministry of Peace, which will be the key governmental partner for the implementation of this project. Other state stakeholders include additional Ministries, the House of Parliament, the House of Federation, the Inter-Religious Council of Ethiopia, think tanks, women's forums and community groups.

The Universities of Addis Ababa, Awassa and Wollo have recently signed MoU with the GoE giving them the lead in providing research and policy suggestions around managing ethnic and religious diversity and conflict. The project will build on this partnership for its policy research component.

At the regional level, the project will engage with Somali and Oromia Regional Presidents Offices, Regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB), Regional Durable Solutions Working Groups (DSWGs), regional security and civil administrators, traditional and youth leaders as well as religious leaders.

A joint analysis and assessment at the beginning of the implementation, focusing on the relevant context for Outcome 1, will determine additional partners and identify individual members of various key stakeholders to benefit from specific capacity development interventions, including civil society.

Beneficiary Selection Criteria
At the community level, the project will engage community leaders, elders and religious leaders from conflicting parties as well as other community actors including IDPs, women, youth and groups with special vulnerabilities. The project will also consult with the civil society organisations active in the zones. Women leaders in the civil service and women and

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youth associations, women involved in community mobilization and leadership roles, women human rights defenders, young women particularly in secondary and tertiary level education in the target conflict-prone clusters are additional beneficiaries. Direct beneficiaries will be chosen with specific considerations around attention to ethnicity, religion and ensuring representation and do no harm principles.

A joint assessment specific to the conflict prone areas at the beginning of the project will be used to map actors and refine targeting by identifying key groups and mechanisms and – in collaboration with government counterparts in target areas – robust selection criteria for individuals from these groups to participate in project activities.

Sequencing
As mentioned, both the interventions under Outcome 1 and 2 require a further analysis and assessments which will be the first activities of the project and undertaken jointly to increase the synergy between RUNOs and ensure joint implementation. The design of the process under Outcome 1 is specifically addressed in Output 1.2.

Apart from that, the activities under Outcome 1 and 2 can be implemented in parallel, ensuring the feedback loops described above.

(i) Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity.

UNDP
UNDP has 126 staff based in Addis Ababa. The organization is working on the entire spectrum of development focusing on areas such as renewable energy, women's empowerment, peace and development, climate resilience and mainstreaming biodiversity around the country. UNDP works closely with the Ethiopian government and implementing partners to promote and encourage sustainable development in Ethiopia.
UNDP will be working on
- *A youth-responsive conflict management and dialogue strategy developed at the national/federal level.*
- *Increased engagement and capacity building of academia to support peacebuilding policy at government level.*

UNWOMEN
UN Women Ethiopia Country Office has 40 staff all based in Addis Ababa and working on women's economic empowerment, gender and humanitarian, ending violence against women, women in leadership and political participation, national coordination with government of Ethiopia, gender and statistics, gender responsive national budgeting. The Country Office has implementing partners in the field. UN Women liaison team is additional 6 staff based in Addis Ababa, working with AU and UNECA on women, peace and security (WPS), migration, girls in ICT, African Women's Leaders Network (AWLN).UNWomen will manage the project components around:
- *Women's voices unified and connected.*

- *Reduction of barriers for women's and youth participation.*
- *Young men and women included in nation/regional peacebuilding and conflict prevention.*
- *AWLN platform launched and a national discussion on women in peacebuilding facilitated.*

IOM

IOM has a strong operational presence and seven sub-offices in Ethiopia with a total of over 400 national and international staff. In the geographic coverage of this initiative, IOM has total of 49 staff members deployed in four of the sub-offices (Semera, Jigjiga, Moyale and Assosa). IOM implements emergency response, transition, recovery and durable solutions activities in forced displacement contexts that include refugees, IDPs and irregular migrants. Specific ongoing programs include displacement tracking, lifesaving response, coordination and capacity building with government and partners, dialogue on durable solutions as well as community conversation to mention a few. IOM will lead on project interventions around:

- *The Capacity of the Ministry of Peace Improved*
- *Improved community initiatives for conflict and displacement resolution*

b) **Project management and coordination** – present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C**.

The Project will be nationally implemented with MOP, Ministry of Women, Children's and Youth Affairs as the main partners. UNDP is the Convening agency for the project and will coordinate the project on behalf of the three recipient UN agencies. In partnership with MOP and MoWCYA, UNDP will be designated to manage the day-to-day operations with the RCO hosting the project coordination secretariat. The UNDP Country Office will provide support services in the areas of recruitment, procurement, financial management and other technical services relevant to the project coordination committee.

The Convening Agency is responsible for the oversight of the day-to-day activities of the project, and as such will devise and implement management structures to ensure effective management of the funds and the functioning of the project coordination secretariat. Individual agencies will be responsible for the hiring of their own project officers to support implementation. The Convening Agency will ensure the different project implementing partners and components are well sequenced and complementary and adjusted to the evolving conflict and risk assessment as well as ensure a coherent overall M&E approach and reporting to the PBF. The following organogram refers to the organization of the staffing for the implementation of the project:
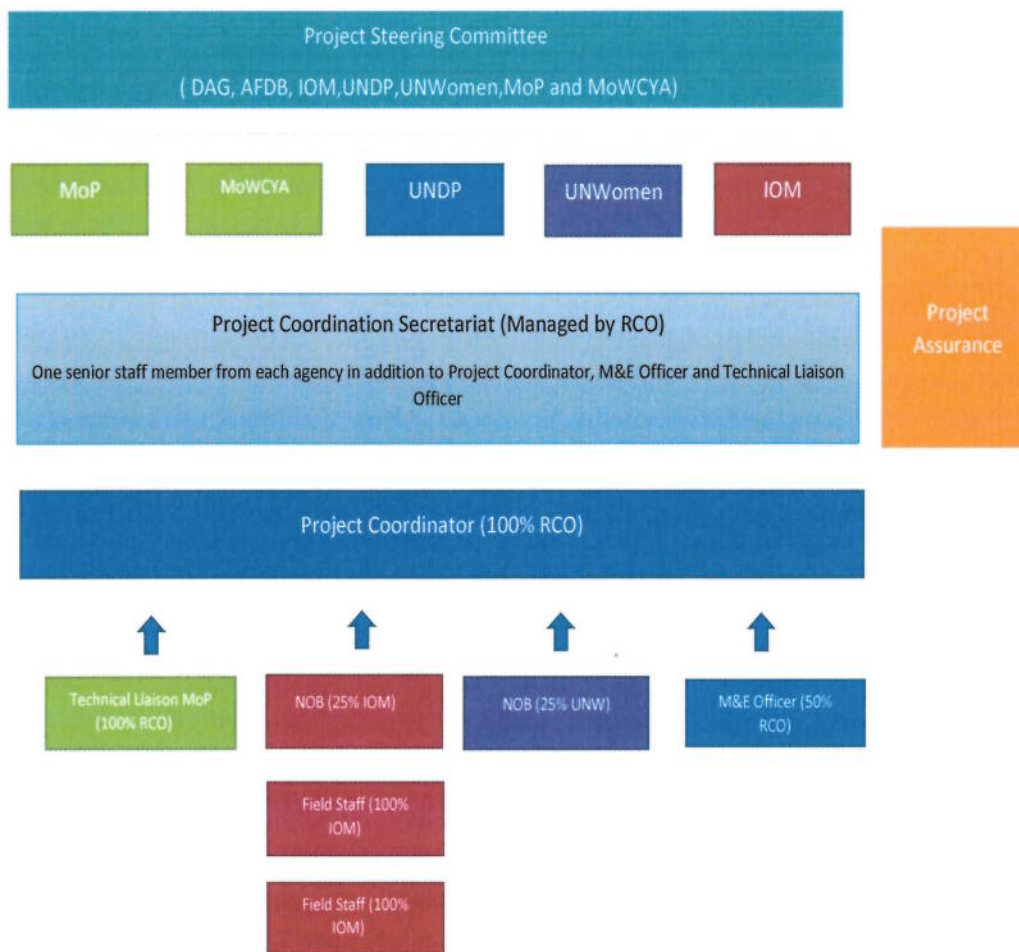
Project Steering Committee

The project will be overseen by a Steering Committee (SC), which is responsible for making consensus management decisions for the Project, including approving the annual work plans. Based on the approved annual work plan (AWP), the Steering Committee reviews and approves project quarterly plans when required and authorizes any major deviation from quarterly or annual workplans. In addition, it approves the appointment and responsibilities of the Project Manager and any delegation of its Project Assurance responsibilities. The Project Steering Committee will meet semi-annually.

Composition and organization: The Steering Committee will be composed as follows:
- Chair: Senior representative from the MoP
- Senior Representative of MoWCYA
- 2 DAG representatives (1 bilateral donor Germany and 1 multilateral AfDB)
- 1 representative each from UNDP, UNWOMEN, IOM
- Project Coordinator

Specific responsibilities of the Steering Committee include the following:
- Provide overall guidance and strategic direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Review progress and outputs of the project components;

- Review implementation experiences and lessons learned and make adjustment as necessary;
- Ensure transparency and adequate communication regarding the implementation of the project.
- Address project issues as raised by the Project Coordinator;
- Helping to ensure the Government and any partners follow up on any actions/ commitments necessary to effective project implementation;
- Helping to raise awareness of the project progress, ensure complementarity with other initiatives and look for additional funds
- Provide guidance and agree on possible countermeasures/management actions to address specific risks;
- Conduct regular meetings (at least bi-annually) to review the Project Progress Reports and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Appraise the Project Annual Review Report, make recommendations for the next AWP;
- Review and approve the terminal project report, make recommendations for follow-on actions;
- Provide ad-hoc direction and advice for exception situations when project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Assess and decide on project changes through revisions.

Project Coordination Secretariat
Housed in the RCO and with the overall vision and direction of the RC/HC. The RCO will consist of one senior staff member per agency, along with the Project coordinator, M&E Officer, Liaison Officer and project Admin Officer. The Coordination Secretariat will be in charge of the day to day running of the project.

Project Assurance
Project Assurance is the responsibility of each Project recipient agency This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed.
A relevant Programme team will be delegated to exercise the Project Assurance role.
The assurance role includes:

- Risks are being controlled
- Adherence to the Project Justification
- The project remains viable and acceptable solution is being developed for project issues
- Internal and external communications are working
- Applicable UN rules and regulations are being observed
- Adherence to monitoring and reporting requirements and standards
- Quality management procedures are properly followed
- Steering Committee's decisions are followed and revisions are managed in line with the required procedures
- Ensure that project outputs definitions and activity definition including description and quality criteria have been properly recorded in the Atlas Project Management module to facilitate monitoring and reporting;
- Ensure that funds are made available to the project;

- Ensure that Project Quarterly Progress Reports are prepared and submitted on time, and according to standards in terms of format and content quality;
- Perform oversight activities, such as periodic monitoring visits and "spot checks".

Core Functions supported by the Project:
- Project Coordinator 100% (national staff officer SB 5 level)
- M&E Officer 50%
- Liaison Officer seconded to the MoP 100%
- Project Office based in Dilla in charge of the Oromia-SNNPR cluster   100%
- Project officer based in Moyale/Dire Dawa in charge of the Oromia-Somali cluster 100%
- Project Officer IOM 25%
- Project officer UNWOMEN 25% or UNV 100% (same cost)

c) **Risk management** – assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do No Harm issues and project mitigation.

There are a number of risks both latent and present in Ethiopia that could impact on the delivery of this project. The PDA and the DPA's Horn Liaison team both based in Addis will lead in the role of risk management analysis and providing advice to the project on the political interventions and the possible risks on a continuous basis. Some of the main risks already identified are highlighted below.

Security risks in selected sites of the project implementation are a major risk and since the project is working in conflict prone areas- one that is likely. The project will work closely with local authorities and UNDSS to develop flexible risk mitigation strategies as it relates to the security concern.

There is also a risk around lack of political will on the part of the government to push forward the reforms. In spite of public commitments to peacebuilding and greater participation there is still a risk of that the current reform stance will be rolled back. The involvement of civil society actors and think tanks will mitigate some of these risks. Working to build the capacity of frontline actors in the conflict locations will allow stakeholders there to work directly on conflict management, independent of levels of government support.

The original partnering government arm for the project the MoFPDA was actually disbanded during the consultation period and its mandate absorbed by the MoP. The reduction of the scope or role of the MoP is a risk since government reshuffles are not uncommon. In such a situation the project will endeavor to work with whichever entity inherits the mandate for peacebuilding. Working with the ministry of Women and Children's Affairs with help to spread the risk of only having one ministerial focal point, as does Outcome 2, which is focused on imparting skills and knowledge at the community level.

There is a risk that the Peacebuilding strategy does not have full buy-in from the population and is seen as a government led initiative. To manage this risk community and civil society buy-in will be sought and where possible political party input will be cultivated in the development of the strategy.

d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include a break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities.

The project managers in collaboration with the designated Monitoring and Evaluation Officer(s) will develop project monitoring and evaluation framework. Qualitative and quantitative data will be gathered, analysed as required and achievements compared against planned project activities and outputs periodically to inform decision making. The project manager will be responsible for follow up and provide guidance and oversight. The M&E Officer will carry out quarterly field visit to project areas to discuss with partners, beneficiaries and project staff to monitor on the progress of the project and document, lessons learned and inform project managers.

The project monitoring and evaluation activities will cover the entire project period of 18 months to collect evidence of results and lessons and incorporate these to the further improvement of the project on an on-going basis. The project includes a specific budget for Monitoring and Evaluation to ensure that sufficient resources will be allocated for this purpose. The investments in M&E will help to ensure data collection for evidence based high quality reporting, analysis, monitoring trips to field locations and monitoring missions to Ethiopia.

Annex B of this project proposal provides details on the project's Result and Resources Framework. The project will use UN staff in-house capacity of implementing UN entities to guide and advise project staff on issues of quality assurance and risk management in the implementation of all activities. The key methods that will be used in monitoring progress towards the project outcomes/outputs will entail:

i)   Within the annual cycle:

- Regular project coordination meetings with participating UN agencies, ensuring good planning, follow-up and results focus;
- Quarterly and Semi-annual Project Progress Reports which will assess progress towards project results and review and make decisions to effect timely changes when necessary;
- Use of Atlas as a key resource to track activity implementation and resource disbursement to achieve target results: activate Issue Log to facilitate resolution of potential problems which require attention; and activate Risk Log to assess and respond to external environment that may affect project implementation;

ii)   Annually

In compliance with UNDP's auditing rules, an audit firm will be contracted at the end of the fiscal year to undertake financial audits. This shall include a review of the effectiveness of activities undertaken in relation with the funds expended to undertake the activities. This represents a commitment to transparency and accountability to stakeholders and donors.

iii)   Evaluations

At the end of the project duration, the project will undertake a final project evaluation conducted by an independent consultant. The cost of this exercise will be funded by this project and hence included in this project proposal.

e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability** – Briefly explain the project's exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do to try to ensure this support from the start.

The proposed intervention builds on work that the participating agencies have been doing in the target areas over several years. Through previous pieces of technical assistance to multiple community, civil society and governmental actors, the participating agencies have developed the trust of the GoE as well as target populations in three conflict-prone cluster areas. The project proposes to leverage that trust into implementing greater-impact interventions proposed here while incorporating lessons learned from previous projects. The length of the project will allow the participating agencies to develop capacity for the GoE, Civil Society Organizations (CSO), youth and women to advocate for the more inclusive governance. At the same time, the support for the community-level dialogue and peacebuilding initiatives will enhance the level of grassroot-level risk assessment in Ethiopia and contribute to timely and effective mitigation of conflicts. On top of that, this will also facilitate the achievement of durable solutions for IDPs in the target areas.

At the end of the project period, the participating agencies expect that the beneficiaries will have strengthened capacity to build inclusive governance, that a national peacebuilding and conflict management strategy has been developed, that gender- and youth-sensitive approaches in national development planning has been mainstreamed, and that communal disputes will be managed more effectively and peacefully.

Capacity-building in relevant areas throughout all aspects of the project will encourage sustainability by building the knowledge and skills of beneficiaries and relevant government workers and agencies to independently sustain project-initiated activities in the absence of the participating agencies. In particular, the participating agencies expect the MoP to be able to carry out these initiatives in different forms utilizing the capacity and policy tools as a result of the project.

However, this does not mean that the UN agencies will be completely disengaged at the end of the 18 months duration of the project. UN Women will continue to mobilize resources and absorb interventions related to enhancing the participation of women and girls in politics within its Women in Leadership and Governance Program. UN Women will also ensure that the documentation and dissemination of seminars and dialogues on the participation of women in politics and peace building process is part of the projects knowledge management effort.

The training of trainers will be provided for educators in the colleges, regional education bureau personnel and club leaders as well as community leaders including parent teacher associations.

The teacher training colleges will take it as part of their training package under the ethical and civic education course to keep the sustainability of the output. UNDP will continue to work in

close cooperation with MoP and provide its expertise with regards to peacebuilding and conflict management.

(ii)   Project budget

Please provide a brief justification for the proposed budget, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include funds for independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit.

The second tranche of the budget will be payable upon:
- Expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the first tranche of the project budget by the project, to be compiled by the Convening Agency on behalf of the project;
- Timely provision of any PBF project report that was due in the period elapsed.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D.**

(Please see Annex D)

Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds" (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;

- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;

- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations' headquarters.);

- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report **Q4 expenses** (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to been refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (http://unpbf.org) and the Administrative Agent's website (http://mptf.undp.org).

Annex A.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or

may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it		Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)
31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to been refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (http://unpbf.org) and the Administrative Agent website (http:www.mptf.undp.org)

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support

or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

➤ Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation

➤ Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)

➤ Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant

➤ Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.

➤ Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project[8]

➤ Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought

➤ Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

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[8] Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)

Outcomes	Indicator	Means of Verification	Indicators measured
Outcome 1: The GoE develops/adopts a national peacebuilding strategy through an inclusive and evidence-based process.	**Outcome Indicator 1 a** The national peacebuilding strategy approved. Baseline:0 Target:1 National Peacebuilding Strategy	National Peacebuilding Strategy	
	Outcome Indicator 1 b The process of strategy development conducted in an inclusive and participatory manner, involving participants of various societal groups, including women and youth Baseline: 0 Target: At least two all-inclusive consultative meetings held with comments from different groups addressed or reflected in the strategy	Meeting reports	
	Outcome Indicator 1c Participation of inclusive group of stakeholders at all level in the development of peace building strategy Baseline: No	Surveys and reports	
Output 1.1 Understanding of peacebuilding issues and strategies and capacity to address and implement them strengthened within key actors in government	**Output Indicator 1.1.1** 1 joint assessment conducted Baseline: 0 Target: 1 joint assessment conducted	Mission reports	
List of activities under this Output: - Conduct joint assessment including typology of conflicts, existing peacebuilding mechanisms and existing capacity of relevant stakeholder	**Output Indicator 1.1.2** Training material prepared and translated in local languages Baseline:0 Target:2 training materials prepared and 1 UNESCO peace education manually translated	Training materials	
	Output Indicator 1.1.3		

Activities	Indicators	Means of Verification	Frequency
- Develop training resources and methods, including translating and operationalizing UNESCO Peace Education Manual - Training of Trainers for Senior Leaders Local Government, Civil Society, CSO (religious, ethnic) - Training for senior regional and local trainers (3 rounds) - Specialization training for selected targets (topics: mediation, early warning, dialogue facilitation) 3 topics 3 rounds - Specialization training for policy makers/development practitioners on conflict-sensitivity planning - Train and mentor government officials on durable solutions for IDPs and host/receiving communities - Disseminate information to regional and federal authorities to make informed decision	Number of people successfully trained (disaggregated by age/sex) Baseline:0 Target:250 national and regional participants (30% females and 50% youth) and 40 officials (30 from 3 regions and 10 from federal line ministries/bureaus)	Training reports, Pre-post tests	
Output 1.2 Support to the process of developing a peacebuilding strategy available	Output Indicator 1.2.1 Inclusive national taskforce established and operational Baseline: 0 Target: 1 national taskforce	Minutes of taskforce meeting	
List of activities under this Output: - Establish and operationalize a National Taskforce for the development of a Comprehensive National Conflict Prevention/Peace Building Strategy - Provide targeted support through consultancies - Organize consultations at the beginning and throughout of the strategy process until the	Output Indicator 1.2.2 Number of consultations and participants (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline:0 Target: 3 high level consultations (1 national, 1 Somali-Oromia and 1 Oromia-SNNPR focused meetings). Each agency/authority from regions and federal will be represented by 2 participants.	Meeting reports, Meeting Agenda, Concept Note, Meeting minute, Participant list	At least one consultation every 6 months
	Output Indicator 1.2.3 Number of policy papers produced		

validation, e.g. to provide opportunities for women and youth to contribute - Organize high level consultative meetings among federal and regional authorities such as MoFPDA, NDRMC, House of Federation, Regional Presidents Offices, Regional DPPB, Regional DSWGs and RCO to share regional experiences and help to link this with national policy development efforts	Baseline:0 Target: At least 4 reports produced and shared	Assessment reports
Output 1.3 Policy guidance for peacebuilding policy development is available List of activities under this Output: - Establish partnership between Ethiopian think tanks, UN and universities - Provide technical support to federal efforts to manage religious and ethnic diversity and conflict - Develop Knowledge management strategy and platform	Output Indicator 1.3.1 Number of reports on comprehensive information regarding most feasible durable solution options and conditions: Target: one per cluster Baseline: Target: 2	MoV:
- Undertake Joint research with youth in academia, think-tanks and UN partners on gender responsive conflict drivers nationally and locally	Output Indicator 1.3.2 Number of research papers commissioned Baseline:0 Target: 6	MoV: Durable Solution Reports Freq: twice
- Support the GoE to produce reports on comprehensive information and mappings regarding most feasible durable solution options and conditions to inform the development of national peacebuilding strategy	Output Indicator 1.3.3 Number of thematically relevant policy dialogue events organized – 3 thematic dialogue forums organized Baseline:0 Target: 3	

- Organize policy dialogue on the findings of the researche in collaboration with peace and gender equality clubs in universities targeting CSOs and grassroots women and youth, traditional and religious leaders		
Output 1.4 Inclusive consultations on peacebuilding strategy development organized List of activities under this Output: - Develop youth and gender responsive conflict management and dialogue strategy at the national/ federal levels. - Support the establishment of Women Peace Forum to bring women together to jointly influence peace and conflict management in their localities and advocate for increased representation of women in peacebuilding processes - Organize capacity building trainings for youth and women on transformative	Output Indicator 1.4.1 Youth and gender responsive conflict management and dialogue strategy developed Baseline: 0 Target:1	Strategy document
	Output Indicator 1.4.2 Women Peace Forum established – national women forum to convene AWLF Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Forum report
	Output Indicator 1.4.3 Number of youth and women successfully trained on transformative conflict resolution (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline:0 Target: 100 youth participants (50 male and 50 female	IP report and training report

	Output Indicator 1.4.4 Number of conferences organized Baseline: Target:2 conferences, with 200 youth participants - each, at least 50% women	IP report and training report	
- leadership, peacebuilding and conflict resolution - Sponsor youth and women to take part in high-level dialogues related to peacebuilding and conflict resolution discussions, exposure and experience sharing visits both within and outside Ethiopia - Organize awareness promotion and dialogue forums in targeted universities with the leadership of and			
- collaboration between Peace and Gender Equality Clubs - Organize conferences on challenges around youth and peace building, the peacebuilding work of young people and strategies on how youth peacebuilding work can be supported. - Develop capacity of media on gender sensitive reporting and disseminate positive messages on women participation in political and peace processed	Output indicator 1.4.5 Number of journalists trained on gender sensitive reporting in politics and peace processes (disaggregated by sex) Baseline: 0 Target: 75		
Outcome 2 Increased security and social cohesion in conflict-prone clusters	Outcome Indicator 2a IDPs and members of host communities show an increase in perceptions of security and social cohesion in their areas Baseline: tbd Target: An increase by 35%	Perception surveys at the beginning (2 in each cluster) and the end (2 in each cluster)	
	Outcome Indicator 2b Relevant stakeholders (IDPs, members of host communities, women groups etc.) report an increase in trust and in satisfaction with the responsiveness of government management of displacement and conflicts resulting from it Baseline: tbd Target: An increase by 35%	Perception survey at the beginning and end	

		Perception survey
	Outcome Indicator 2c: Increased Level of community participation on multiethnic and religious community-based healing initiatives Baseline: No Target: yes	
Output 2.1 Regional and Inter-regional mechanisms strengthened List of activities under this Output: - Conduct joint conflict analysis, mapping of local/customary conflict resolution mechanisms, assessment of relevant state and non-state stakeholders, including women's participation - Establish inter-regional coordination mechanisms at federal level and Somali-Oromia and Oromia-SNNPR regional governments' - Conduct dialogue on the prevention and resolution of internal displacement induced by inter-regional disputes - Identify and strengthen C-Warn facilities in displaced pastoralist communities (Oromia-Somali cluster) - Organize workshops for regional government and local administration officials on mapping customary conflict management institutions at community level - Mapping and link development and humanitarian actors with identified and prioritized community driven initiatives.	Output Indicator 2.1.1 Number of regional conflict management coordination mechanisms established Baseline: 0 Target: 3	Inter-regional Coordination mechanism CN, TOR, Designated Government Institutions,
	Output Indicator 2.1.2 Number of dialogue sessions conducted with the participation of all key stakeholders including women representatives Baseline:250 Target:3 sessions, with 1500 people	Training reports
	Output Indicator 2.1.3 Number of people successfully trained on conflict management and internal displacement (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: Target:30	Training report, training certificate, participation list
	Under output indicator xxx Target : 9 C-Warn facilities strengthened	MoV: Periodic report from C-Warn facilities compiled on quarterly basis, Inventory report compiled during exit.
	Under output indicator xxy	MoV: W/shop report, participant list, customary practices mapping report Freq: once/region

- Conducti a ToT for regional government and local administrations officials on conflict management and internal displacement. - Document inter-regional dialogue and cooperation on durable solutions best practices and lessons learned to inform the process of national peacebuilding strategy development - Support policy discussion/exchanges facilitated between local authorities and IDP/Community actors to inform planning processes and the improvement of services delivery to both groups.	Target : 3 workshops for mapping customary conflict mgt	MoV: Prioritization or identification criteria, referral report MoV: Training report, training certificate, participation list Freq: Once MoV: Report Document compiled one/cluster
Output 2.2 Mechanisms to address IDP-community conflicts strengthened List of activities under this Output: - Organize workshops for community actors to enhance their understanding of statutory peacebuilding - Organize and provide capacity building support (ToT) to community dialogue on resolution of conflict and internal displacement - Map existing development actors and programmes and establish referral linkage with prioritized community initiatives contributing to IDP-host cohesive co-existence - Organize consultative workshop for identified development as well as humanitarian actors to	Output Indicator 2.2.1 Number of people successfully trained on statutory peacebuilding, resolution of conflict and internal displacement (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: Target: 500 (through Trainees attended TOT)	MoV: Quarterly report from trainees of training, Field monitoring reports, training participant lists
	Output Indicator 2.2.2 Number of community-based local initiatives supported Baseline: Target:10	MoV: Quarterly monitoring reports, case studies, mid and final report
	Output Indicator 2.2.3 Baseline: Target:	

facilitate community initiative referral linkages. - Support to community based local initiatives to improve host community relations (addressing most pressing issues determined through participatory processes)		
Output 2.3 Women empowerment at the community level supported for more effective conflict management	Output Indicator 2.3.1 Number of women successfully trained on gender peace and security [disaggregated by age) Baseline: 0 Target: 300	IP report and training report
List of activities under this Output: - Conduct awareness raising workshops for Women Peace Forum members on Gender, Peace and Security, UNSC Resolution 1325, national plans, mechanisms and entry points for women to lead and contribute to peacebuilding and conflict prevention - Create a platform for dialogue for women peacebuilders and women's groups to share their experiences; identify key issues that affect women during conflict situation; aggregate their voices and demands to be reflected in national peace building strategy and policy making frameworks - Target gatekeepers i.e male political, traditional and religious leaders to increase their awareness on gender equality, the right of women to participate in governance structures and peace building processes	Output Indicator 2.3.2 Number of gatekeepers sensitized on importance of women participation (disaggregated by age) Baseline: Target: 60 Output Indicator 2.3.3 Number of dialogue forums organized among women groups to influence the national peace building strategy and policy making frameworks Baseline: 0 Target: 2	IP report and training report Forum report

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?		x	
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?	x		
3. Have project sites been identified?	x		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project?	x		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	x		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	x		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	x		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	x		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		

Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)